

the laws of the state. I am on the mystic side but the mystic has to be very, very practical."

In reply to another question she said, "I think Christ understood nature. It depends upon never scorning anybody else, always being humble-minded, ready for new light whenever it comes and from anybody."

"Maybe the new light for you is a knowledge of Reincarnation and Karma."

"Maybe, the new light for me is," she returned simply, "Humbleness—Our social workers, our political leaders, are in daily peril of losing their own souls. They count themselves very superior to the rest of us. No one is really a superior to any one else. If we separate ourselves from others, we lose our humility. Others teach us as much as we teach them."

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## THE LEAGUE'S TENTH BIRTHDAY.

[The progress of the League of Nations must necessarily be watched with interest as one of the most prominent organizations working towards Brotherhood. THE ARYAN PATH stands primarily for Brotherhood which implies that (a) all men have spiritually and physically the same origin and (b) as mankind is essentially of one and the same essence, and that essence is one—infinite, uncreate, and eternal, whether we call it God or Nature—nothing, therefore, can affect one nation or one man without affecting all other nations and all other men. The League of Nations does not practise this *universal* view, for if it did, it could not have neglected, as it has done, in so many directions, the interests of the indigenous peoples of Asia and Africa. General Smuts recently in Oxford pointed out that the problem of coloured civilizations would become a dominant issue in this century. Is the League planning to guide and help the rising tide of Asiatic renaissance? Will it act, before it is too late, and show that justice is the foremost characteristic of a League, which is truly the League of all nations and not of a few European states?

It would be unjust not to emphasize the important constructive social work the League has accomplished, work which we will notice appreciatively in future issues, having secured some good articles. But this social side of activity has been obscured by the somewhat vociferous political activity, which, we think, has not achieved as much as has been claimed for it.

With pleasure we print below the article from a lover of the League.

**The Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, P.C., K.C.V.O.,** is one of Great Britain's most distinguished jurists, and is closely associated with the cause of world peace. For years he has been identified with the League of Nations and has represented his country at Geneva. He was specially appointed Judicial Member of the Privy Council in 1914 and was Lord President of the Council in 1924. In legal circles his works, the *Principles of Compensation* and *Laws of the Church and Clergy* are held in high esteem.—EDS.]